

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1694 號七月一十百八十六千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1868. 日三廿月九年辰戌治國 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. JAMES HENDY & Co., 4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Sutton, Dixon & Co., Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, THOMPSON & Co., Shanghai, H. FOGG & Co., Manila, C. KAPUT & Co.

Arrivals.

Nov. 6, *Oriana*, Brit. steamer, 1110, Anderson, Bombay, Galle, Penang and Singapore, Oct. 16, 21, 20 and 22, Malis, Opium and Treasure, P. & O. Co.

Nov. 7, *Erl King*, Brit. steamer, 1044, Pinel, Shanghai, Nov. 4, General—AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Departures.

Nov. 7, *Lightning*, for Singapore.

7, *Ascendant*, for Singapore.

7, *Douglas*, for Melbourne.

Passenger.

Per Mail str. *Oriana*, for Singapore, D. Treacher, Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Buckles, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Grunwald, Miss Beasley, Lieut. Robson, Messrs. Caldwell, Wienbalt, and Fentum. For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Vogel, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Hoston, Mrs. Collins, Messrs. Smith, Van Gleen, and Benvers. For Batavia, Mr. Bek. For Shanghai, Mr. Pestonjee. For Yokohama, Mrs. Leventhor and Wertenback. Per *Erl King*, Miss Shall, Mr. Clark and 32 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

The S. S. *Erl King*, from Shanghai, reports fine weather and light monsoon; on 4th inst. off Gullfaff passed str. *Suwanah* bound North.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Oriana*, with English Mail arrived here last night, at 10.45 p.m.; reports the first part of passage fine weather; the latter part had squally weather and much rain until 4th inst. when had strong gales from N.E. and very heavy sea, which did some damages to the ship.

New Advertisements

73rd REGIMENT THEATRICALS.
BAND AMATEUR SOCIETY.

By the kind permission of Lieut. Colonel G. J. BURNE, The Members of the above will perform at the

GARRISON THEATRE,
North Barracks,

on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
The 11th and 14th November, 1868.

The original Burlesque Burletta by

H. J. BYRON, Esq.,
FRA DIAVOLO,

or the

BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.
Lord Alibash, Esq.,

Fra Diavolo, alias

the Marquis Di Mr F. MACKEY.

Cranbournelli, Mr W. BOYD.

Matteo, Mr W. C. A. WHITMAN.

Lorenzo, Mr J. BOUL.

Beppo, Mr F. W. BARLETT.

Giacomo, Mr F. M. CANTON.

Francesco, Mr W. SLOW.

Antonio, Miss LOTTIE MAGILL.

Zetina, Miss AMY SLOW.

Lady Alibash, Miss AMY SLOW.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce

Entitled

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE.

Mr Strange, Mr W. BOYD.

Charles Conquest, Mr T. H. BARNARD.

Mr Maxwellton, Mr M. CANTON.

Sammy Maxwellton, Mr W. C. A. WHITMAN.

Ellen Strong, Miss LOTTIE MAGILL.

Orchestra by the remainder of the Band.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats, \$2.00.

Front Seats, 1.00.

Back Seats, 0.50.

Tickets to be had from the Manager at Murray Barracks, and at the Door of the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at half past 8; Performance to commence at 9 precisely.

Manager, Corp. EDWARD WALSH.

VIVAT REGINA.

STEAM TO

SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. S. Co.'s S. S.

"*SORNA*"

will leave for the above places, at 10 p.m. this day.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 7, 1868. nov9

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers and crew of the British ship *Golden Horn*.

(Signed) J. F. RICE, Master.

Hongkong, November 7, 1868. nov14

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at the current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the World.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 7th December, 1868, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee together with a statement of accounts to 31st October, 1868.

By order of the Committee, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, November 7, 1868. nov7

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of November to the 5th of December, 1868, (both days included) during which period no transfer of shares shall be registered.

By order of the Committee, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, November 7, 1868. nov7

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

YEE CHEONG, Plaintiff,

Between

(WILLIAM REYNVAAN, Defendant.

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this court at the suit of the above named Yee Cheong, against the above named William Reynvaan trading under the style or firm of Reynvaan Brothers and Company of Hongkong to recover the sum of Two thousand Five hundred Dollars, for money payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, for monies received by the Defendant for the use of the Plaintiff and for damages for the breach of a Charter party made between the Plaintiff and the Defendant, whereby it was agreed that the ship *Java* (North German barque) of seven thousand two hundred piculs carrying capacity should proceed from Hongkong to Yokohama with a full Cargo of lawful Merchandise which the said Plaintiff agreed to ship, and there deliver the same, Freight for the same being payable, Fifteen hundred Dollars at Hongkong, and the balance at Yokohama after delivery of the said Cargo at the rate of Thirty eight Cents per picul, certain perils and casualties in the said Charter party mentioned only excepted, and all conditions necessary to entitle the Plaintiff to have the said Charter party fulfilled and performed by the Defendant on his part, yet the ship did not proceed from Hongkong to Yokohama, and the Defendant could not and did not perform his said Agreement, and it being alleged that the said William Reynvaan does not reside within this island or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the *Sixteenth Day of November*, next, wherein Malcolm Struan Tonnochy, Esquire, Sheriff of Hongkong, Collinson, Master of the British barque *Leopold*, T. Mousset, Supercargo of the said barque, George Harry Falconer, Registered owner of the said barque, and Francis Williams Mitchell, Esquire, Postmaster General of Hongkong, are Garnishees.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action, the said William Reynvaan or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in Actions at Law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1868.

昌裕 YEE CHEONG, Plaintiff.

no10

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of the said Canton Insurance Office will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office.

Hongkong, November 2, 1868. nov12

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A THIRD Rifle Match having been arranged to be shot off against the Shanghai Rifle Club, under former conditions, about the end of the present month, Members who are desirous to take part in the contest will please forward their names to the undersigned.

The Eight Representatives will be decided by the highest scores made at one competition, a day for which will hereafter be appointed.

E. L. WOODIN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 6, 1868. nov13

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Buildings known as DEW AND COMPANY'S HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1868, at 3 p.m., on the Ground.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 22, 1868. nov20

FRENCH CONSULATE—NOTICE.

Owing to the accident to the building in Klien Street, formerly occupied as the French Consulate, the Office of the above has been temporarily Removed to the French Mission House, Staunton Street.

Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

FAWCETT & Co.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st November, 1868, BOARD and Lodging—BOARD or Lodging—or STABLE, BAN ROOMS, FURNISHED or Unfurnished, can be had at the House formerly known as the ORIENTAL HOTEL. Board and Lodging, \$50 per Month. For further particulars, apply to

FAWCETT & Co.

Hongkong, October 30, 1868. nov11

WANTED.

TONNAGE to Amoy for 300 to 400 Tons of Dead Weight.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, October 21, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP, & STEAM-BOAT PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late firm of DEW & Co., are requested to furnish particulars of the same to the Trustees, addressed to the care of Mr. E. WINGLEY, Hongkong, on or before the 30th November, 1868, in order to participate in the first Dividend.

TUNG, V. KRESSER, Trustees of DEW & Co. Estate.

Hongkong, September 18, 1868. nov30

NOTICE.

THE Office of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY is REMOVED to the Store of Messrs. MACLEWEN & Co., where all orders addressed "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY" will receive prompt attention. Fancy DISCOUNT and CAKE constantly on hand.

L. P. WARD, Proprietor.

Hongkong, September 3, 1868. nov3

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from WILBERFORCE WILSON, Esq., Surveyor General, to sell by Public Auction, at the "Royal Mint," on

MONDAY,

9th November, 1868, at 11 o'clock a.m. Sundry Old Ironwork, Lumber, Sundry Stores, etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

GEORGE A. F. NORRIS, Const. Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 5, 1868. nov10

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 16th day of November, 1868, at Noon, on the premises, under a power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage.

The GROUND, MESSUAGES and PREMISES situate on the Queen's Road West, close to the North-Syng-poon Market and opposite the P. & O. Company's Factory, known as Inland Lots Nos. 417 and 148.

The Lots contain 30 Chinese houses which are nearly all new.

Immediately after, will be sold, on the Premises,—The GROUND, MESSUAGES and PREMISES situate on Pound Street, Tappingshan, known as the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 353, containing 1 Chinese house, bringing a monthly rental of \$16.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of the deeds of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 4, 1868. nov16

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of DEW & Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale), on

FRIDAY,

20th November, 1868, at 3 p.m., on the ground.

The BUILDINGS known as DEW & Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, measuring 293 feet in frontage by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of

One DWELLING HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below capable of holding about 2,000 Tons.

The Centre BUILDING known as DEW & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms, Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-proof Treasury and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.

One DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.

Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.

These Buildings have only been erected two years and are built of Granite and Brick, the woodwork being Teak throughout.

The whole of this Property to be sold either in one or more lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one third 2 months after sale, and the balance 4 months after sale, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.

For further particulars or details of plans, apply to

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1868. nov20

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, GEORGE JOHN HELLAND, Esq. Deputy Chairman, GEO. F. HEARD, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq. SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq. J. A. JUST, Esq. WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. JAS. P. DUNNANSON, Esq. JULIUS MENCKE, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, Esq. And, E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. Managers.

Hongkong, Victor KRESSER, Esq. Chief Manager.

Shanghai, DAVID MACLEWEN, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 4 per cent. For 12 months, 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong

Insurances

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding One Month,	} 4 per cent.

Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months.	} ½ per cent.
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months.	
Above Six Months.	} The full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Agents Royal Insurance Company
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £100 without reference to the Head Office, was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company
Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having received exten
ed limits from THE ROYAL INSU
ANCE COMPANY

ANCE COMPANY, are now authorised
 issue Policies against Fire as follows, viz
 On any one first-class Building, or
 Goods stored therein -- in Hongkong
 \$80,000; in Macao \$45,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight
cent. has been declared on the
Premia contributed to the above Assoc

tion for the Year ending 30th September 1867.
Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co
Hongkong, September 8, 1868.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the ab
 Company are prepared to grant P
 cies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS
 GOODS, at current rates. **RUSSELL & C**

Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the aforesaid named COMPANY are prepared to grant policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO
Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore.

In addition to the usual brokerage Association returns to the assured of year at the close of each current fifteen (15) per cent of the profits

RUSSELL &
Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in China for the above IN-
SURANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant
policies covering Marine Risks, at the com-
mon rates.

FUSSELL &
J. W. FUSSELL & CO. 1880

Hongkong, July 6, 1886.

**SAMARAN & SEA AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
SAMARANG.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Macao for the above

Company are prepared to grant
covering Marine Risks at the current
RAYNAL &
Macao, August 4, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE C
PANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the named Companies are prepared to issue Policies against Sea Risks on the

class usual
HINA,
DON.
No.

terms. SIEMSEN &
Hongkong, August 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COM
FROM and after this date the fo
Rates will be charged for Short

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual

Above one month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „

Above 3 months, „ „ „

and not exceed-
ing 6 months,.... } " "
Above 6 months,... } the full annual
TURNER &
Agents,
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
NAVIGATION COMPANY

INSURANCE
OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE
EFFECTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Messrs and General Mutual

The Table of Rates is for the journey from Hongkong to K

Any further information may be
at this Office.

W. MACAUL
Superintendent

Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

THE Under
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Hongkong, Se

THE Under
Steamers
ships from a Can
now afloat in the
Welsh and Austr
Ru
Hongkong, Se

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.
Mr. TOBIAS PHILIP, Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GRANT are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.
OLYMPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS, Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration, at Foochow from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on **TUESDAY**, the 10th Nov., at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central, 200 doz. linen Handkerchiefs, 18 doz. milk Umbrellas, 50 pieces satin Figures, 10 pieces Tweeds and Coatings, 120 doz. Towels, 150 Rifles with Swoosh Bayonets, 50 Revolvers and Pouches, 10-Shooters, 10 pieces Red and Green Damask, 50 coils of Rope, 25 coils Manila Rope, 30 cases green Corn, 24 cases Baltimore Oysters, 30 cases assorted Oilman-stores and Provisions, 50 boxes Candles, 20 barrels Oregon Salmon, 15 barrels crushed Sugar, 40 cases Rosin, 20 cases India Pale Ale, 30 cases Old Tom Gin, 25 pieces white Flannels, 120 doz. white Cotton Hose, and a variety of other Goods.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, October 29, 1868. cc31

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON."

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Provisions of Article 77 of the Articles of Association of the Society, an Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Society's Office, No. 12, Praya, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of altering the Regulations of the Society by passing certain Special Resolutions, numbered from One to Thirteen inclusive, whereby Articles Numbers 25, 59, 71, 76, 77, 79, 120, 129, 130, 140, 145, 147, and 160 of the Society's Articles of Association are proposed to be struck out of and expunged from the Regulations of the said Society and certain other Regulations affecting the Duration, Constitution, Management, and other General Provisions of the Society substituted in lieu and exclusion thereof. And Notice is also hereby given that a Copy of the proposed Resolutions can be obtained by any Shareholder on application at the Society's said Office in Victoria.
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary.

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON."

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the requirements of Section Number Fifty of "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Society, No. 12, Praya, on Monday, the Twenty-first day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering all or any Special Resolutions that may be passed at the Meeting called for the purpose on the 10th day of December next.
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for Contracts for the supply of the articles included in the undermentioned Schedules to the Government Civil and Lock Hospitals, for the space of one year, commencing on the 1st of December, 1868, will be received at this Office until Noon of the 1st of December, 1868.

SCHEDULE 1.—Provisions.
1.—Bedding and Clothing.
2.—Medical Comforts.
3.—Miscellaneous.
Tenders may be made for all four Schedules, or for each separately.
The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of his Contract, and for the supply of all articles of the best quality.
Tenders must be in duplicate, and in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Hospital Contracts." Forms of Tender, and all other information may be obtained from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital.
J. GARDINER, AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Hongkong, October 30, 1868. no30

New Advertisements.

TO LEND ON MORTGAGE.

\$22,000 on first class Property, not occupied by Chinese.
Address "W. T. M." at the Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, November 5, 1868. 11

FOR SALE FROM SHIP'S SIDE.

930 Tons Hartlepool West Hartley best large Steam COALS just received per *Taunton*.
Under certain conditions arrangements could be made for conveyance of above cargo to a port in China or Japan.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1868. no10

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for the supply of Provisions and other Articles required for the use of Victoria Gaol, from the 21st November, 1868, to the 20th November, 1869, inclusive, will be received at this Office until Noon of the 10th NOVEMBER, 1868. All information required, and Blank forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol.
Tenders to be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Gaol Contract, 1869."
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office.
Hongkong, October 23, 1868. no10

HUNDRETH EDITION.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

GUNN'S NEW FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

OR HOME-BOOK OF HEALTH.
Forming a complete Household Guide, giving many valuable suggestions, for avoiding disease and prolonging life, with plain directions in cases of emergency, and pointing out in familiar language the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of diseases incident to
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
with the simplest and best remedies; presenting a manual for
NURSING THE SICK,
and describing minutely the properties and uses of hundreds of well known MEDICAL PLANTS.
By J. C. GUNN, M.D.,
Author of Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
With supplementary treatises on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene or Domestic and Sanitary Economy;
AND
On Physical Culture and Development.
(Newly Illustrated and Re-stereotyped).
MOORE, WINTHROP & BALDWIN.
Sold to Subscribers only.—Price: \$10.

CONFUCIUS

AND THE

CHINESE CLASSICS,

OR

READINGS IN CHINESE

LITERATURE.

Price: \$2.50.
NOTICE.—A few copies of the above WORKS can be had by applying to
"B." C/o the China Mail Office.
Hongkong, October 20, 1868. no29

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.
Hon. W. KESWICK, — FORBES, Esq.
JOHN DENT, H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.
Directors.
Hon. H. B. GIBB, — W. MACAULAY, Esq.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., D. SABROUD, Esq.
G. HEAVY, Esq., Rev. W. R. BRACH, Esq.
W. LEMING, Esq., J. J. MORRIS, M.D.
Committee of Management.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman.
W. MACAULAY, Esq., H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., Esq., R.N.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NEWS-

papers, Clashes, &c., will be most thankfully received.
A. OVERBURY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY FOR CHINA

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES, &c., &c., 1868.
THE Undersigned, begs to announce that the first volume of the above work will be published early in January 1869, and he requests that the schedules addressed to the different residents be returned as soon as possible and that all foreigners lately arrived in China will kindly send their names for insertion without delay.
Orders will be received by and copies can be obtained from Messrs Drow & Co., Swatow; Messrs GILES & Co., Amoy; Messrs HEDDO & Co., Foochow; Shanghai Recorder Office Shanghai, Japan Times Office Yokohama, Messrs CASE & Co., Nagasaki, F. ALGAR, Esq., Clements Lane, London, and Messrs J. STRATMAN & Co., Bar. Francisco.
J. B. MORRIS, Hongkong.
N.B.—All advertisements must be sent in not later than 15th November.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

Committee.
The Hon. Wm. KESWICK, Chairman.
J. RICHETT, Junr., Esq.
RICHARD F. HAWKES, Esq.
A. W. GLENVIE, Esq.
A. McLEOD, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF THE 16th Annual Meeting, 1868.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 10th November, 1868.
First RACE, 1 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Time for Oars. Entrance fee, \$1. Officers can officiate as Coxswains if necessary.
Second RACE, 1.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the GOLD CHALLENGE SCULL, to be won two years in succession by the same member, and a Cup valued at \$25, presented by the Club. Entrance fee, \$1.
Third RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four-oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile and a-half. Prize: the CHAIRMAN'S CUP, value \$250. Entrance fee, \$10.

FOURTH RACE, 3 P.M.—For Men-of-war's

Gigs. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$20; second, \$5. Time for Oars. Entrance fee, \$1.
Fifth RACE, 3.50 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize, the AMERICAN CUP, value \$300, presented by the American Community. Entrance fee, \$5.
Sixth RACE, 4 P.M.—For Canoes. Distance, from the shore to the Flag-ship, and one round. Prize: the BUCKINGHAM CUP, value \$50. Entrance fee, \$2. Should six or more Canoes start, a 2nd Prize (\$20) and 3rd Prize (\$10) will be given for the 2nd and 3rd Canoes.
Seventh RACE, 4.30 P.M.—For House Boats pulled by Chinamen, the bond side crews of the Boats entered. Distance, one mile. Prizes: First Boat, \$15; Second, \$5. Entrance fee, \$1. Entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary before Noon on Saturday, 7th November.
SAILING RACE FOR ALL OPEN BOATS, Chinese excepted. Prizes: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Course to be specified hereafter. Entrance fee, \$2. Entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary before Noon on Saturday, 7th November.
HARBOUR LIGHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Schedules to be sent to Cutters, deducting one-third of their tonnage. Time allowance fifteen seconds per ton. Prizes, the TOOK-FOO CUP, presented by E. A. HIRACOCK, Esq., and the CANTON CUP, presented by the Canton Regatta Club. First boat to have the choice of Prizes, the remaining Prize to go to second boat. Entrance fee, \$5. Particulars of the Course will be duly announced.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 11th November, 1868.
First RACE, 1 P.M.—For Men-of-war's Cutters. Distance, one mile. First Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Entrance fee, \$1. Entries received by R. F. HAWKES, Esq., until noon on Saturday, 7th November.
Second RACE, 1.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the LADIES' PURSE, presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Entrance fee, \$5.
Third RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four-oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile and a-half. Prize: the PETERBURY REGATTA CUP, value \$150, presented by the Officers of H. M. 75th (Peshawar) Regiment. The Winner of the Chairman's Cup excluded. Entrance fee, \$10.
Fourth RACE, 3 P.M.—For all Boats manned by Europeans. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Time for Oars. Entries received by the Secretary until noon on Saturday, 7th November. Entrance fee, \$1.
Fifth RACE, 3.30 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize, the BISNEY CUP, value \$100, presented by D. RUTTENBERG, Esq. Winner of the American Cup excluded. Entrance fee, \$5.
Sixth RACE, 4 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Corps in Garrison. Distance, one mile. Prize for each. Prizes: first Boat, \$20; second, \$5. Winner of the first race first day excluded. Entrance fee, \$1.
Seventh RACE, 4.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize, the KWONG-LOONG CUP, value \$100, presented by C. D. KELL, Esq. Winner of any Single Pair Sculling Race in China or elsewhere excluded. Entrance fee, \$5.
Eighth RACE, 5 P.M.—For Four-oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile. Prize, the JINKER CUP, value \$150, presented by a Subscriber. Entrance fee, \$10.
YACHT RACE.—For Schooners and Cutters. Prizes, the NAVY and GARRISON CUPS. No time allowance between Schooners and Cutters, but boats under 12 tons will be allowed 20 seconds per ton (for each ton under 12) in their own class. The first boat in of either rig to have the choice of Prizes, and the first boat of the other rig to take the remaining prize. Entrance fee, \$5. Particulars of the Course will be duly announced.
Coxswains.—For Yachts. Prize, the DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP value \$500, presented by DOUGLAS LARRAIE, Esq., to be won two years successively by a Yacht or Yachts the bona fide property of the same owner. The Course will be from Hongkong Harbour to Macao and back. Schooners to sail as Cutters, deducting one-third of their tonnage. Time allowance one minute per ton. Entrance fee, \$10. Full particulars of the course and day of the Race will be duly announced.

THE above Programme is subject to any

future alterations the Committee may find it necessary to make.
Weights, colors, and names of each Crew for Presentation Prizes for Rowing must be stated on entering Boats.
All entries (not otherwise specified) must be made to the Hon. Secretary, on or before the 31st October, 1868.
The Races will commence each day at 1 P.M., and Tiffin will take place on board the Flag Ship each day after the Second race.
A. McLEOD, Hon. Secretary, Victoria Regatta Club.
nov12

STEAM-BOAT "MZEKONG."

TENDERS are invited stating the lowest price for altering the above steamer lying at anchor off Shamien, Canton, now propelled on the centre wheel system, into a paddle-wheel boat. Particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest of any tender.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, October 29, 1868. no29

CANTON RACES.

THE above Races will take place on Wednesday 16th and Thursday 17th December next.
Further particulars will be duly announced.
FRED. W. COARE, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868. ds17

New Advertisements.

DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable

rates, from English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese or German into Chinese, or from Chinese into English. Address, The "China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public of Hongkong that he has just opened THE HOTEL DES COLONIES RESTAURANT, where he will personally superintend his own Cuisine. He is prepared to take orders and deliver to any part of the City at the shortest notice. He is also ready to cater or take the management of Balls, Parties, &c. Having been several years Cook of the New York Club, he feels confident, by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
N.B.—Baked Pork and Beans, Thursday and Sunday. Fish Chowder, Tuesday and Friday.
H. TRENT, Caterer.
No. 198, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, October 17, 1868. no17

NEW BOOK.

"THE Speculations of 'The Old Philosopher' LAU-TSE."
Translated from the Chinese
JOHN CHALMERS, A.M.
Price \$1.50.
Also,
"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same author: Price \$1.
Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. or The London Mission House.
Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

LONDON

ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding \$5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868. 11

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868. 11

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.

A complete assortment of Loomwork and Thornycroft PLATE, and SHEETIRON, BAR, ROD, ANGLE IRON and RIVETS. Double Shear, Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars. Babbitt Metal, Muntz Metal, COPPER PLATES, Rods and Pipes. GAS FITTINGS of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GAUGES, FILES, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1868. mar17

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

INVITE inspection of their New and well assorted stock of
Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS.
Naval and Military CLOTHS.
Light Mixt and Fancy TWEEDS.
Self and Fancy Colored FLANNELS.
Plain and Fancy DRILLS, DUCKS, &c.
Quitting and Marseilles VESTINGS.
The Tailoring Department under the management of first class English Cutters.
TIES and SCARFS in great variety.
The new Shapes in Gentlemen's COLLARS.
Long Cloth, Silk and Wool SHIRTS.
PAJAMAS.
Gauze, Merino and Silk UNDERVESTS.
HOSIERY of all kinds.
Gentlemen's Straw and Felt HATS in Various Shapes.
Household LINENS of every description.
A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS of the Latest Patterns.
French Printed CAMBRICS.
Black GLACES, Plain and Fancy Silk GAUZZES.
Grenadines and other New Fabrics Embroidered, Printed and Made-up SKIRTS.
ORINOLINES, Muslin EMBROIDERIES and LACES of all descriptions.
Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.
Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY.
LISLE and Silk GLOVES, &c.
Lace and Muslin CURTAINS.
Hongkong, April 27, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE.

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

New Advertisements.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships' Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.
"TEETH EXTRACTED."
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY.
23, Wellington Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 9, 1868.

EASTLACK & WINN,

Surgeon Dentists,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

FRANK & CO.,

General & Commission Agents

NAGASAKI.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7, *Trinculo*, British barque, 310, Nyberg, Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 25, 400 tons Coal.—A. NEWTON

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7, H.C.M. str. *Venedora*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Mara, for Shanghai.
Advance, for Bangkok.
Martha, for Yokohama.
Neslor, for London via Singapore.
Oberlin, for Cape Town.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Trinculo*, from Newcastle, N.S.W., reports fine weather up to 29th October, from thence cloudy weather and rain, strong gales and squalls until 6th November, the weather then moderate and continued fine. Crossed the Equator on 15th Oct., in long. 162 E.; on 21st Oct. in lat. 7 N., long. 160 E., spoke the British ship *Isabella B.* from Newcastle, N.S.W., bound to Foochow, 28 days out; on 21st Oct. at Duperry Island, the King and two Princes and two Europeans came on board the *Trinculo* to dine. The *Trinculo* made her passage in 42 days.

CARGOES.

Cargo per steamer *Oriana*, from Bombay, &c.:
Malwa Opium for Hongkong, 450½ chests.
" for Shanghai, 97½ "
Benares Opium for H'kong, 1,425½ chests.
" 10 "
Cotton, 1,436½ chests.
Specie for Hongkong, 246,600.
(From the Canton Customs Daily Returns.)
Per *Shimada*, loading for London:—
17 cases Preserves.
50 cases Soy.
46 cases Chinaware.
3 cases Woodware.
Per *Princess of Wales*, loading for New York:—
490 cases Preserves.
216 cases Fats.
950 packages Fire Crackers.
25 packages Mats.
600 cases and bales Cassia.
5 packages Sundries.
Per *John Lidgett*, loading for London:—
912 cases Preserves.
31 bales Silk.
51 bales Silk Refuse.
20 bales Cocoons.
14 cases Earthen Ware.
46 cases Chinaware.
266 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea.
610 boxes Capor Tea.
159 packages Sundries.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SHANGHAI, NINGPO, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA.—
Per "NORNA," at 9 P.M. this day.
For MANILA.—
Per Spanish Brig "GRAFINA," on Monday the 9th Instant, at 4 P.M.
For YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, & the U.S. of AMERICA generally.—
Per the P. M. S. Co.'s Steam-ship "GREAT REPUBLIC," at 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 16th instant.
All correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be super-scribed per "GREAT REPUBLIC."
The postage must be prepaid as follows:—
FOR A LETTER, 8 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 16 "
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounces, 24 "
Above 1½ ounces and not exceeding 2 ounces, 32 "
For every additional ounce, 8 "
Newspapers or Prices Current, 2 cents each.
Under the convention recently concluded, correspondence forwarded as above will be delivered free at the places of its destination.
F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong, November 6, 1868. no16

It is hereby notified that, under the

authority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st May last, Superintending, or First-Class Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future, be entitled to the same privileges in regard to Letters sent by or addressed to them on their own private affairs as are at present enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the Army; and all Army Schoolmasters will be entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but the First-Class now are) to the same privileges, in regard to their Letters, as are enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.
F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Shanghai, Ningpo, Nagasaki, and Yokohama.—Per *Norna*, at 10 P.M. this day.
For Manila.—Per Spanish brig *Gracina*, on Tuesday, the 10th Instant.

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 7th November, 1868.

OPPIUM.—Patna, New, ... \$630

Benares, New, ... 625
Malwa, ... 645 a 650
COTTON.—Bombay, ... 18 a 21
Calcutta, ... 17 a 20½

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4½
Credit, ... 4½
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Ra. 223
" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Ra. 223

Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 73½
Bar Silver, 17 dwt. B., ... 94
Sycee, ... 7
Mexicans, ... 1 prem.
Gold Leaf, ... 23.50 a 23.60
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.55
English Sovereigns, ... 4.68
Australian Sovereigns, ... 9 a 12
Discount, ... 3
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, ... 20 a 21 p.c.
Do. do. New, ... 3
Union Dock, ... 22½ p.c. dia.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 7th November, 1868.

Thermometer.—9 A.M., ... 78
Do. 4 P.M., ... 78
Do. Maximum, Day, ... 79
Do. Minimum, Night, ... 76½
Barometer.—9 A.M., ... 30.092
Do. 4 P.M., ... 30.092

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAY

IN HONGKONG.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11 o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A. Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.
UNION CHURCH.—Morning, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening, 6.30 P.M.
St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington

Street. Very Rev. T. Rainaldi, P.P. Ap. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass; 6.30, 2nd Mass; 6.30, Service in English, by the Rev. T. Burghigoli; 7.30, 3rd Mass; 8.30, High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; 9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon in Chinese by the Rev. S. Chu; at 5.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 6, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring

Gardens. In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Yaw. At the Roman Catholic Reformatory, West Point, Rev. B. Vignone. Service at 7.30 A.M.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service

in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, on every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

SAILOR'S HOME.—Evening Service, at

6 P.M.—Rev. John Kyle.
CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE.—Queen's Road (East). Service at 4 P.M. every Sunday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1868.

NATIVE DRESS AND BRITISH

SUBJECTS.

The notification by Sir Rutherford Alcock on the question of Chinese-British subjects meets a necessity which has long existed. It has hitherto been possible for "British subjects" of the class it deals with to enjoy facilities which are not merely inconsistent with international law, but which have inflicted real and serious injury

alarming dimensions in a country like China. As a mere security against the legal encouragement of native vagabondism we should approve this unwelcome exercise of good sense on Sir R. Alcock's part, but there exist far stronger grounds for satisfaction than those afforded by the prohibition thus placed upon native "birds of prey" to commit illegal acts under the sign of British naturalization. The evil which the heretofore existing practice fostered was (strange to say, the reader will exclaim) mainly due to the facilities afforded to the "respectable" classes of native traders. At some of the smaller ports Chinese from Singapore and the Straits have by registering themselves as British subjects been enabled to avail themselves of the double character of native and foreigner—the former assumed when trading direct with other natives, the latter when any impost, from which foreigners were by treaty exempt, was to be evaded. They thus obtained an immense advantage over the purely "British" trader, and to this cause we trace much of the complaint that "business is getting into native hands." The natives thus advantaged, the foreigner is obviously unfairly weighted, and any measure which restores a more equitable balance is likely to be favourably received by the British communities at the open ports. We doubt not that Chinese astuteness will contrive to make it appear that the provisions of this notification are harmful to foreign trade. But a little consideration will show the matter in its true light. We assume the regulation to be almost prohibitory, because no respectable Chinese will abandon his ancestral dress for the tight fitting garments of an European. Where this is done, however, there is a prima facie cause for suspicion of the standing enjoyed amongst his countrymen by the tight breasted renegade. Our North China contemporaries have we observe felt why should not Europeans be prohibited from wearing Chinese dress also? The answer is easy. The Singapore-born native-British subject in China is a Chinaman to the Chinese and a British subject to the British authorities. He passes muster to each as bona fide under either character. But the European is in scarcely any known case recognized as a Chinese by the natives. He is always a foreigner with more or less knowledge of and conformity to the native language and customs, and the French and other missionaries invariably preserve the heard or housewache which alone points out their foreign origin to the most careless observer. In the very few cases where foreigners absolutely resemble natives when in Chinese dress, we would say—"You must preserve some evidence of being a foreigner," were it not that finally they have nothing to do with trade, and secondly are all men of some standing and respectability, and as far removed from the rowdy class as is well possible. There might, it is true, be some arguments advanced against foreigners continuing to claim foreign protection while passing themselves off as quasi-natives, but the cases are so few that discussion would be almost wasted. We should like, by the way, to know if the Ministers of France, America and Prussia have issued similar notifications to their countrymen.

SOME figures regarding the British Military establishments in the East appear to have gained publicity at home. The conclusions they indicate will not strengthen on the hands of the gentlemen of Hongkong who some time ago prayed for the entire remission of the Military Contribution paid by this Colony. The cost of Hongkong is quoted at £234,000, to which the local community pay £20,000, or less than 9 per cent, an amount made up many times over to the local community by the expenditure of purely military funds. This Colony is by far the best off of any to the Eastward of the Cape. Mauritius has to pay £45,000 out of £132,700. Ceylon pays £14,000 more than the troops cost the Imperial Government. The Straits Settlements contribute £59,000 towards an expenditure of £132,000. The movement against our contribution to the military defence of our trade and property, which so much exercised the community some time ago, seems rather absurd in the face of such figures as those given above. They were ascertainable, and had the persons who led the movement accepted the advice given them in a certain quarter, they would have been saved from the mortification they incurred, for they would have found out how unreasonable their request was. It is fortunate that their memorial was lost sight of in the pressure of other public business, and for the credit of the Colony it should be suffered to remain at rest.

LOCAL.

We hear that Mr. Kopsch, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Takow, has been ordered to Chinkiang, and that Mr. Man, late of Amoy, succeeds him at the former place.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES ROBERT BRUNNEN was sworn as Lieutenant Governor of Hongkong this day, at a meeting of the Legislative Council called for the purpose. There were present the Hon. J. G. Austin (the officer temporarily administering the government), the Hon. the Chief Justice, Hon. B. J. Ball, and Messrs Gibb and Taylor. The Clerk of Council having read the Queen's commission, which was signed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and dated Osborne House, late of Wight, 2nd March 1868, the Chief Justice administered the oath to the Lieutenant Governor, who thereupon took his seat as president of the Council.

The Colonial Secretary remarked that despatches by the present mail had been received, ordering some alterations in the ward-

ing of the Ordinance regarding reasonable offences; and that he had thought it better to draw attention to it now, as the amended ordinance would have again to go home. The Chief Justice remarked that this showed that the proper way would be to send home all ordinances before they were brought before the Council at all. The Home Government evidently, by the alteration ordered, purposed to make the ordinance a permanent law.—Mr Ball observed that he thought the Home authorities also meant to make the law uniform in the Colonies on this subject.—An Ordinance amending the bill referred to was then read a first time; and the Council adjourned sine die.

THE REGATTA.

As the Regatta of 1868 is now within a few days' distance, a short notice in continuation of our former remarks may be given of the preparations. The entries with which we have been favored were made to-day for the most important races, and they give us some material on which to form some estimate of what the fifteenth meeting of the Victoria Club will be, as compared with that of last year.

The single-pair race for the Gold Challenge Sculls (last race, 1st day) has this year called forth the same number as last year, all good men and true. Sim, who holds the sculls as last year's winner, means to win them altogether this time in the same craft, and will most likely do so if strength tells effectually in the race; while Dalmeida, in his new boat *Thorn* (from Biffon, Hammermill), Morison, in his new craft *Jessie* (from the same maker), and McLeod, in his *Yacht* (new from Seattle, Langdon, last season), are the challengers for this much-coveted honor.

The Chairman's Cup (3rd race, 1st day), however, is the great race (four-oared) in which probably greater interest is felt and more money laid, than any of the others. As we before stated, the boats entered are, *Ripple*, *Jonah* (formerly given as the *Banquet*), *Ariel*, and *Kelpie*. Their crews and weights are, Ray (10.8), Legge (11.8), Lowe (12), Stevens (10.2), and Lovett, Cox (7.10) = 32; Glasse (10.12), Scott (11), Mousor (11.3), Sim (11.8), and Beart, Cox (8.13) = 33.8; Weeks (10.11), J. McLeod (10.9), Granger (11.6), Buckle (10.11), and Assai, Cox (7.2) = 30.11; and A. McLeod (10.11), Turner (11.12), Morison (11.12), Woodin (11.2), and Bottomley, Cox (8.10) = 34.6.

One of the boats' men has been taken out of working trim for a short time, but we are glad to see him again in his place, and trust that his indisposition may not act unfavorably upon the fortunes of this favorite crew.

The fifth race, 1st day (American Cup) is said to be a very valuable prize, worth over \$300, and it seems almost a pity that it should not be devoted to a crack four-oared crew, but the pairs—Morison and Turner, Sim and Buckle, A. McLeod and Morison—appear to be well matched, the chances of a good race are very strong.

A 4 p.m. is fixed on the 1st day for "canoeing," and great fun may be looked for, considering the success of those canoe races at home, coupled with the fact that no less than fifteen entries have been made in this paddling competition. A third prize and second prize will be given to the first and second of the canoes make a start.

Quite a congregation of yachts have been entered for the Harbor Yacht Race, for the Toong-foe and Canton Cups—nine in all; and if all of them start, one of the prettiest sights in yachting will be called forth by the liberality of Mr Hitchcock and the Canton Club. The entries are—*Catfish*, *Coast*, *Clashie*, *Mr Murdoch's Wanderer*, *Walsh's Torment*, *Hawke's Mayflower*, and *Heaton's Mosquito*. Schooners: *Heard's Mango*, *Beart's Zephyr*, *Kewick's Heather Bell*, and *Fairbairn's Scotia*. The *Mosquito* is quite new and sails very fast, and with a little more stretch of canvas will offer well to lead the others; notwithstanding this, however, there are heavy ships between the cup (or cups) and the lip, and there are many good sailors in the above list.

Of the entries for the second day's sport, the name of the rowing men are the same, with the difference occasioned by the exclusion of winners of the previous day. Those for the Ladies' Purse are the same as the Challenge Sculls with the addition of *Heather Bell* in his *Scout*. As there are to be sovereigns thirty-five deposited in the purse this year, and given by fair hands, while the competitors are the pick of the season's seelers, a keen race may be expected. For the Perthshire Cup (73rd) the entries are the same as those given above for the Chairman's Cup, except that the winner of the latter is excluded; so that the competition will be more the last time. The double-buoying race for the Siam Cup stands in precisely the same relation to the American Cup (as to entries) as the Perthshire (4-oared) does to the Chairman's. Mr O. D. Kerr, who carried off the Ladies' Purse last year, has left a token of the interest he feels in our rowing sports by the presentation of a cup (value \$100) for single pairs in the race, which the winners of any sculling race are excluded. The entries are at present—*Dalmeida's Thorn*, *Meuser's Bonita*, *Morison's Jessie*, *Turner's Pangloss*, and A. McLeod's *Titanic*.

The four-oared race for the Siam Cup concludes the rowing of the second day; the entries are the same as the others. For the Yacht race on the second day, the entries are precisely the same as those of the first day, so that if one day be unfavorable for some of the yachts, they may have a better chance in the second race. We notice that the course for the yachts in the race for the Douglas Challenge Cup (Ocean Race) will be to Macao Harbor and back; and it is expected that the *Mayflower*, winner last year, will have enough to do to keep up her good name.

CRIMINAL.

A robbery from the house of Mr White, deputy military storekeeper was reported this morning. That officer's portmanteau was broken open and \$35 in notes stolen. Five of the servants in the house were charged before Mr May this morning, and remanded for further evidence.

A coolie from West Point was charged with having snatched a silk umbrella valued at \$5 from a Chinese female. Prisoner was sent to hard labor for six months.

We learn that when the news of the loss of the *Teaser* reached Calcutta, there arose a tremendous uproar, in Beach Street and the Chinese quarters, as there were about six lakhs lost among the shippers there who had insured among themselves, and that, as a matter of course, they are going to law about it. It appears that within half-an-hour after she had struck

of lights, buoys, beacons and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage dues." The remark to which the Treaty legislation on the subject is open, is simply that it did not state as fully as must have been possible and as has since been found to have been necessary, the full extent of the purpose for which a tax on tonnage was leviable. The Treaty, in fact, made ample provision for collecting the money, and a little for spending it, but not enough for obtaining it easily in large sums from the Chinese Government.

Although Shanghai is the only port which can give full utterance to its wants, there are other ports of which great disproportion exists between the requirements of shipping and the provisions made to meet them, but full attention is now being given to the wants of all parts of the coast.

(Recorder.)

We hear that somewhat serious disturbances have again broken out in Nanchang. A certain General Ting, who was recently ordered to disband his force of some 2,000 or 3,000 men, and to be degraded, has raised the standard of rebellion, and in addition to his forces, he has been supported by a large number of the country people as well as many disorderly bands already existing in the Province.

JAPAN.

(Nagasaki Times Oct. 24.)

A fire broke out at the store of Messrs. Fobes & Co. and consumed the building and contents; they are supposed to be insured for £25,000.

The U. S. S. *Shenandoah*, Captain Fehlgert, left port at 10.30 a.m. on the 20th instant for Hongkong, on her homeward voyage to New York. On leaving she fired a grand salute, which was returned by the U. S. S. *Troquois*. She was then loudly cheered by the whole of the American Fleet, also by the crews of H. B. M. S. S. *Tra* and *Zebra*, who thus wished them a safe and prosperous voyage home, in which wish they are joined by the Nagasaki community.

We have to note the sale of the *Caledonia* by Messrs. Adams & Co. to the Prince of Hizen. Messrs. Alt & Co. have also sold the steamers *Jessie* and *Taku*, during the week, to the same Prince.

(Hague News.)

By reliable reports from the West Coast, we learn that the Teyoon's troops are in possession of most of the country between Niigata and Akita. Southern troops are encamped on the Northern bank of a large river about 15 miles from Akita, while the Teyoon's forces are encamped on the Southern bank. The steamer *Ranga* is now sailing from the Teyoon's position on two successive nights. The *Kawaguchi* is at Niigata, and the town is in possession of Salsuma's men. To the Southward all seems mixed, the Northern troops holding some places, the Southern troops others.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

The *Bosnia Gazette* publishes the following telegram in reference to Russia and Bokhara, dated St. Petersburg—

Sept. 12.—The Czar has not given his sanction to the Treaty of peace which had recently been concluded between the Russian Governor General of Turkistan and the Emir of Bokhara, whose death was announced on Thursday.

Sept. 15.—The summary of the chief conditions of the commercial treaty between Russia and Bokhara, contained in the Indian papers received by the last Overland Mail, is declared to be fictitious.

Sept. 17.—Reinforcements have been sent to the Russian army in Turkistan. The journey to St. Petersburg of General Kaufmann, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Central Asia, has been postponed. The news that the towns in Bokhara recently occupied by the Russian invading army had been restored to the present Emir is not confirmed.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

We are indebted to a leading resident for the subjoined extract from a Lima paper—

On the 13th of August, a few minutes before 5 p.m., the shock of an earthquake was felt in time, which without being violent, and without having caused any damage, nevertheless created great alarm amongst the inhabitants, on account of its strange character which in nothing resembled the slight shocks which are here so frequent; it was a prolonged trembling without noise and increasing in violence, which continued nearly four minutes. The instinct of the people attributed this phenomenon which was repeated, within an hour afterwards, the not for so long a time, to some earthquake whose last oscillations had reached to Lima, and there were many who considered it as the precursor of some frightful ruin.

On the following midnight, a great alarm spread over the city on account of the innumerable multitudes of persons who arrived from the neighboring port of Callao frightened by the unusual movement of the sea, that at first retiring, returned with fury, inundating the mole, and destroying part of some buildings near it; this circumstance, united to the shocks which had been felt on the previous day, caused them to fear that something like what happened in 1746 was going to take place, when a terrible earthquake that ruined Lima was followed by an inundation which completely swept away Callao; the waters of the sea reaching to three miles distance from the coast. Nothing of what was feared happened at the same time, but the continued for several days with threatening aspect, retiring and returning to pass its accustomed limits; but on the night of the 14th a fire broke out in one of the hotels on the shore, which the waves had respected and quickly acquired such formidable proportions that it could not be completely extinguished the whole of the next day, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities and the people, and the incessant labor of the fire brigades belonging to the port, and that of Lima who flew to render their assistance. The especial construction of the buildings, and the extreme want of water, fomented the ferocity of the fire. The establishments and dwellings burnt are more than 70 and the loss will amount to about a million and a half of dollars.

Shortly after a day passed since this event, when the steamer from Pisco communicated, that that port, the guano is scarce, Chincha Baja, Canete and Ica, had been the theatre of most deplorable events. In this last mentioned city, the movement of the earth had been so violent that it completely overthrew more than 40 houses and some churches, all the houses that remained standing being completely ruined. The fall of a store which contained inflammable materials occasioned a fire, which al-

though soon extinguished, consumed seven houses. The earth opened in several places throwing up torrents of water, and the river which runs through the town increased considerably, bearing along water mingled with ashes. In Pisco the sea raised more than four hundred yards, and at 10 o'clock at night returned with fury, raising its usual limits more than 200 yards and carrying with it every thing it encountered: various stores on the beach were completely destroyed and the mole very much injured in its foundations: the losses have been considerable. In Chincha Baja the stores full of goods for loading, the offices of the Steam Co. and almost all the town were destroyed by the sea. In the guano islands the shock was so strong, that no one could remain standing; there, after the shock, the sea remained perfectly quiet, but at half past nine at night commenced to retire, and when distant about 70 yards an immense wave arose, which falling with irresistible force on the whole, tore away from its foundations about 70 yards of it, causing the inhabitants to give themselves up for lost; the vessels anchored, at the mercy of the waves, dashed with violence against each other, their anchors being of no avail, and suffered considerable damage. The news of these misfortunes was alone sufficient to produce in the capital a natural feeling of dismay and horror, and this feeling was the more lively since it was the fixed impression of almost all, that the evil must have been of still greater consideration more so.

Arequipa, the most beautiful city of the Republic after Lima has been totally destroyed. Several villages and all the outlets of the city have shared her lot. The Misti, a volcano in whose lap the town was built, opened on the side towards the North, and threw forth earth and ashes: the water which the inhabitants used to drink has turned black, and of an unsupportable taste.

Moquegua, an industrious city, whose excellent wines have been rewarded at the last two exhibitions of London and Paris, has been reduced, the same as Arequipa, to a heap of ruins, in a space that scarcely covers a fourth part of the area built over; 90 houses have disappeared from the city, in the country; not a house, not an office, not even an enclosure has remained standing; the crop had been completely lost; it was not worth less than a million of dollars. The flourishing city of Arica, through which the greatest part of our commerce with the neighboring Republic of Bolivia flowed, and which was the most picturesque of our ports, after having been destroyed by the earthquake, was obliterated by the sea. There, as in the other towns on the coast, the water after having retired considerably, fell with irresistible force on the ruins of the buildings and has left a sad and silent beach, where but a short time before was activity and life. Of five ships, that lay at anchor in the bay, not a single one has escaped, the entire or greater portion of their crews having perished, with the exception of the *Waller*, a steam vessel of the United States, that struck about three miles distance without having lost a single man. Amongst them was the corvette *America*, a ship of war belonging to the Republic that lost her brave commander D. Mariano Reyes torn away by a wave from off the bridge, two sub-lieutenants, and thirty of her crew; the rest were miraculously saved.

The losses at Arica are incalculable; only in merchandise deposited in the custom house, there were more than 4,000,000 of dollars; the deaths amount to more than one hundred. In Tena the losses have been of less consideration, since only 20 or 30 houses have fallen. Almost the entire city of Iquique has been swept away by the waves, the valuable offices of Saltpetre at Mollo have suffered considerable loss, and Mollo is completely destroyed. The ports of Pisagua and Mejillones no longer exist. The important towns of Torata, Locumba and Sama, as well as Poonchile, Calana and Pacha have lost the greater part of their buildings. The port of Chala is almost ruined, and the inhabitants have had to remove to a distance of 8 leagues. A great number of towns in the province of Paracacocha have likewise disappeared, and the capital itself has suffered severely. Counting only what is known up to the present, the evil extends over more than 200 leagues in its greatest part.

More than 300,000 persons have remained without shelter and without bread in consequence of this horrible catastrophe, and with difficulty shall we find in history an instance of a calamity which has embraced such an immense extent of territory.

The government omits no effort, nor sacrifice of any kind, in order to alleviate the sad situation of these unhappy beings who are at the same time the greatest plague that can torment poor human nature. As soon as it was possible to have a knowledge of what had occurred, we have seen it solicitous, indefatigable, making collections of money, clothes, and food, and sending ships loaded with all that the most exalted charity could devise for the relief of the unfortunate. The ministry of justice has gone to the south at the head of a commission, and the amount invested up to the present, including the remittances in money, and what has been spent in the articles being remitted, amounts to a million of dollars. Numerous commissions of physicians and medical practitioners have been named, all well paid, in order that they should afford their services to the sick and wounded, and have taken with them complete assortments of medicines and every kind and variety of medical instruments.

THE ARCHIEPELAGO.

The subjoined information is gathered from Batavian papers—

For many or centuries past in W. Borneo that excitement has lately prevailed at Montado, and some expected a rising of the Chinese, which however had not taken place, up to the departure of the post. The following is what correspondents communicate to us concerning it. The Captain of the Chinese at Beng Karyang (division Lane and Losen, belonging to the assistant residency of Montado) was notified, on account of the Government, to take his discharge within 3 months; in default of this, it would be given him. In order to withdraw himself from this disgrace, he disappeared, with his whole family, and some hundreds of Chinese with him. It was soon understood that this party continually increased. People spoke of boats and arms, which would be given them from Sarawak, and feared an attack on Losen. The controller called in the help of the military commandant; and in consequence, a patrol under the command of Lieutenant Wittevoord soon marched thither to protect

the peaceable population against a possible attack. The Assistant Resident also went thither; but as the disturbing reports were not confirmed, the patrol has again marched in.

From Sintang the following is written to the *Levensberg*. Affairs here are far from tranquil. A short time ago a Lieutenant and 15 men were sent to the upper Kapuas, to prevent the troops of the Rajah Moeda (son of Sir James Brooke) from burning and plundering some more of our Dyak Camps, than they already have done. No sooner has this expedition ended, than it was thought necessary to send a detachment to Skadow. The royal family of Skadow is collaterally related to a certain Hoosin, a plain Malay, who made himself notorious by murdering a Chinese family, in a cruel and treacherous manner, two years ago. The Government at the time demanded his surrender, which was complied with, by the Pangseran of Skadow. He was entrusted to the late controller, who himself intended to bring him to Sintang. Hoosin succeeded however in escaping; he swore to revenge himself, and has kept his word too faithfully; first he wounded the Prince of Skadow in the hand; a month later he struck three of the royal family; and to prevent further attacks the above detachment was sent. News has been received since, that Hoosin with his followers has thrown up three batteries (forts). Consequently the detachment has been strengthened. They are waiting orders from Pontianak.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES AT PADANG.

—We see from the *Sumatra Courant*, that much excitement prevails amongst the natives of Padang. The Government has appointed Ranguin Maras India, a Malay of interior rank, to be Tanqui Panglima of Padang, passing over, it seems, the Tanqui Bandahar, the long designated successor to the post; a member of the high nobility, descended in a direct line from a former powerful native prince; and who has a great influence over the population. The dissatisfaction has not hitherto resulted in deeds of violence, but from some demonstrations, it may be inferred that it is by no means imaginary. The Malay natives have been tumultuously demanding that their so much revered *adat* (custom) be not infringed. Rumour speaks of Malay opposition, and deeds of violence, which may perhaps take place at the impending installation of the newly appointed Regent. The Malay aristocracy will go as one man to the Governor-General, with a request for protection against the arbitrary attacks lately made on the *adat* of the Malays of Sumatra's West Coast. As we understand, a great number of chiefs, from the interior, and highlands, have joined issue with the discontented and it is thus to be foreseen, that upon this question further serious perhaps indeed fatal, events may depend.

The *Jawa Bode* of 3rd Oct., says—If commotion prevails at Padang, it may worse in the Far North; namely among the Batas of Silindong. There is a general war there. People know how such wars arise. A pair of Rajahs, miniature kings over one or two campungs, quarrel with each other, obtain allies, attack defenceless people belonging to the hostile campung, when they go to the pass; or carry off women and children whom they treat as slaves. Sometimes they send champions into the hostile campungs by night to murder whom they can. From time to time a formal fight takes place, which however is stopped as soon as one of the contending parties is killed or wounded. You perceive the simple Batas content themselves with less brilliant results than we with our swords and chapeau-point, muskets. Silindong people now again show that their will to evil to each other is good, as good as ours, when we are hostile to each other. All the campungs in the valley of Silindong, I think more than 130 in number, have taken sides. The German Missionaries, who have labored here with favorable results for the last few years, could not prevent their Christians from being concerned in it; and one of the latter has been taken prisoner, killed, quartered, and parts are sent round the valleys as trophies.

AFTER THE FUNERAL.—Of all returnings, that one "after the funeral" is the saddest. Who will say that it is not so, that ever followed a beloved one to the grave? While he was sick, we went in and out, anxious, comforting, suffering. The solitudes relieve and care for, and comfort him, excited and agonized by; the apprehension of our own desolation in case he should be removed from us, almost drove us wild. While he lay dead beneath the home roof, there was hurry and bustle in preparation for the final rites. Friends are sent for, neighbors are present, the funeral arrangements are discussed, the mourning provided for; all is excitement; the loss is not yet perceived in all its greatness. But "after the funeral," after the bustle has all subsided and things begin to move on as usual, then it is we begin to know what has befallen us. The house seems still and sepulchral, though in the heart of the city; and though its threshold be still trodden by friendly feet, it is as if empty. The apartment, how deserted! Especially the room where he struggled and surrendered in the last conflict. There are his clothes; there his books, his hat and cane; there his ever-vaunted seat at the family board. During his sickness we had not so much noticed these things, for we looked over that he might use them, or occupy them again. But now it cannot be, and we perceive the dreadful vacancy everywhere. Oh, how dark and cheerless the night shadows come down after the funeral! No moon or stars ever appear so dimly; no darkness ever seemed so utterly dark. The tickings of the clock sound like bell strokes all over the house. Such deep silence! No footsteps now on the stairs or overhead in the sick chamber; no nurse or watcher to come and say, "He is not so well, and asks for you." No, indeed; you may "sleep now and take your rest," if you can. Ah, poor bereaved heart! It will be long before the sweet rest you once knew will revisit your couch. Slumber will bring again the scenes through which you have just passed, and you will start from it but to find them all too real. God pity the mourner "after the funeral."

NOT SO STUPID.—John was thought to be very stupid. He was sent to a mill one day, and the miller said, "John, some people say you are a fool! Now, tell me what you know, and what you don't know." "Well," replied John, "I know miller's hogs are fat!" "Yes, that's well, John. Now what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn fat's on!"

A TELEGRAM from "Hawa informs us that Whelan has been convicted of the assassination of Mr. Darcy M'Gee, and has been sentenced to be hung on the 10th December,

A VISION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

SCENE II.

Mr. HAMMOND.—To him enters Mr. Wade.
Mr. H.—Ah, Mr. Wade, delighted to see you! Lord Stanley is anxious to obtain every information concerning China, and is of opinion that no one can give him more advice than you. Pray sit down. You have heard I suppose about the Yangchow affair?

Mr. W.—Yang Ch'io, no. That's not far from China Ch'iao. Something about coal mines, I suppose?

Mr. H.—Not exactly about coal, but about burning. The people have become excited concerning the missionaries, and burnt a lot out of their houses. Read that (hands him the telegram).

Mr. W.—(reads) Tut, tut, tut! Just like those stupid missionaries; they go out to China knowing nothing of the people, and hardly anything of the language, and think the natives will swallow salvation by faith in broken P'ui T'—that is, the local dialect. They must have given some offence (looks at the telegram again). Taylor! Phew, that accounts for it all; why, would you believe it, Sir, he has a number of mad women with him, who adopt the native costume, and are as much of a nuisance as the Chinese in not exactly a favourable light, as respectable native women never go about as these propagator-esses do.

Mr. H.—No, really, you astonish me.
Mr. W.—It is fast, Sir; no blame to the ladies, who act from the best of motives, but really the men ought to have more common sense. But how is it that Medhurst couldn't settle the affair. Plenty of force out there, is there not?

Mr. H.—Oh yes, but the Rinaldo left before the negotiations were concluded, and the Chinese—

Mr. W.—Broke off the negotiations at once! Of course! You must not show your teeth to Chinamen without biting. But what is to be done?

Mr. H.—Well, I suppose there is no hurry. We shall hear full particulars in a few days, and I imagine Sir R. Alcock knows what he is about (looks searching at his interlocutor).

Mr. W.—Yes, he is a man of great experience and singular temperance. He will not doubt be equal to dealing with a matter of this kind. All that the Chinese want is firmness.

Mr. H.—But this does not look much like Burlingame's "progress" and advancement. What do you think are they in earnest?

Mr. W.—So far as the Pekinese officials are concerned, I am inclined to believe they are; but they overestimate their own strength in the Empire and underestimate the importance of foreign trade and relations. They are old fashioned and prejudiced, but not without their good points.

Mr. H.—(complacently) A man so intimately acquainted with their language and literature as yourself, must be able to do full justice to their characters and to overthrow some prejudices on the part of Englishmen!

Mr. W.—There it is! Because I have some slight acquaintance with the Chinese language I get credit for being lenient to their faults. The fact is, nobody is more sensible of them; but undoubtedly, they won't be cured by mere ignorant vituperation. We have been hammering away at this nation for the last twenty-five years and have done very little as yet.

Mr. H.—But is not this chiefly because of our not residing in the country, and because of the transmission of the news?

Mr. W.—No doubt there is much to be said with regard to both of these points; but to tell you the truth, I don't see what merchants themselves are to gain by residence in the interior. They can't compete with the Chinese.

Mr. H.—Oh no, not at all. The system of doing business among the Chinese—every trade connected by a Guild; every Guild enjoying a monopoly—all this will be entirely overthrown if foreigners come into the country with their goods.

Mr. H.—(reflectively) Oh! monopoly and protection, directed, I suppose, against the competition of foreign goods?

Mr. W.—Not in all cases designedly so; but no doubt having that effect. The Chinese system of trade is intimately bound up with their whole financial arrangements; if the one is interfered with, the other must be injured; and a Government without a treasury cannot last very long.

Mr. H.—But I thought all these monopolies were so far as foreign goods are concerned, given up in the last Treaty.

Mr. W.—That was the idea, and for that the transit dues clause was inserted. But it is quite inoperative now. I am inclined to believe that the Chinese declaration that they simply can't carry it out is in the main true.

Mr. H.—And this is what the Embassy wish to impress upon Lord Stanley?

Mr. W.—I judge so from what Sir Rutherford informed me in a private communication on the subject which I received before I left Shanghai.

Mr. H.—But will this do?
Mr. W.—No; I don't think it will. If this be allowed, fifteen years hence there will not be a foreign merchant in China.

Mr. H.—Well, then, between ourselves and in this office, I know the Embassy come with the express object of asking this. What is the best thing to do? Could we refuse to receive them?

Mr. W.—With every reason, if such is desirable upon all considerations. The two Chinese members are nobodies and are put upon a footing with Burlingame; so that if you receive the one, you receive the other—a grand trinity in unity, besides, it is not a little unusual to receive an Ambassador who, as the papers say, is "accredited to all creation."

Mr. H.—Hum—I suppose the Chinese would not think we were in any way giving into them on account of—on account of a desire to act in a conciliatory way towards America?

Mr. W.—Well, to speak frankly, I think they would; and I need not point out how the masses look upon the Embassy. They consider the Chinese members are the chief and Burlingame only a leader.

Hence they conclude that any trumpery officials—as these are such, save their Excellencies' honors—are good enough to send to Foreign nations.

Mr. H.—I see, I see; that kind of thing won't do; we shall have to ask who Mr. Burlingame is; it won't do to be trifled with at the present time, especially as the people seem to be getting troublesome again. By the way, Exeter Hall is lost to the Chinese supporters at a blow by this Yangchow affair; and upon my word, I believe the public would not care if we

acted a little more firmly than hitherto. I gave Sir R. Alcock a hint on this subject about six or eight months ago.

Mr. W.—Yes, so I understood. He spoke with no small amount of firmness to Hart on the subject of the Pilot Regulations.

Mr. H.—What is the position of this Mr. Hart? I have heard a good deal of him of late. He's head Chinese Customs' Inspector, is he not? Successor to Mr. Ley, I believe.

Mr. W.—The most powerful man in China; he has aided us very much in our relations with the Chinese at Peking; under stands affairs thoroughly and advises them on all matters of importance.

Mr. H.—I thought they consulted our Minister.
Mr. W.—Oh yes, so they do; but Hart's their own adviser; he is, I believe, the originator of the Mission.

Mr. H.—Oh, Oh! another element in the matter—a semi-Chinese Prime Minister as well as a foreigner Ambassador. This is, I suppose, the progress we hear so much about—(after a pause). But the long and the short of it seems to be this. Something is to be lost by receiving him; quite in order to refuse, and nothing to be lost by doing so. I suppose that's about the state of affairs?

Mr. W.—Pretty well so. No might, however, perhaps so soon privately. He's sure to talk a good deal, and indirectly something may be gained. The Chinese "Associates Envoys" had better be treated pretty off-handedly. They would not dare sit down in the presence of a Tao-tai (a City Governor) in their own country.

Mr. H.—Yes, yes, I understand; I am very much obliged to you Mr. Wade—Good morning.—Shanghai Recorder.

MR. PARKES ON THE ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF KIDNIBURGH.

The following is an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Parkes the Sydney Premier:

I think I have shown pretty clearly—as far as the expression of the opinion of newspapers can show, what is the opinion of England, and that that opinion endorses our proceedings here at a time of extraordinary difficulty as being worthy of Englishmen. I do not think that we can have much higher praise. But our opponents ask, where are the Fenians? It does not follow that because the Government with a view regard to the peace of society, have not made public evidence, that evidence does not exist. I do not hesitate to say here, that I have in my possession evidence which I can produce at any moment that will satisfy every unbiased independent mind in the country, that we had just and large grounds for every step of precaution which we, as a Government, took. I have that evidence in my possession, and I can produce it at any moment. I can produce evidence, attested by affidavits, which leaves no doubt on my mind that not only was the character of the Prince planned, but that in some person who was in the secret, and whose fidelity was suspected, was foully murdered before the attack was finally made upon the Prince. I state this, now that I stand before my constituents, though up to this moment I have borne all these misrepresentations and vilifications in silence; but the time will come when, I venture to say, every person in the country will be perfectly satisfied that the proceedings taken by the Government of the day were amply justified (cheers). We were told, in the ordinary way of information, long before the Duke of Edinburgh landed on these shores that his life would be attempted. If any one of you were told your house would be on fire, and when you returned you found it in flames, you would think your informant knew something of it. If we were told the life of the Prince would be attempted, and if after he landed an assassin walked after him and shot him, we must be mad—the people must be mad if they saw no connection between the foreboding of the crime and the crime itself. We did take precautions, and we did undertake the responsibility of passing this stringent measure. The consequence has been that we have preserved the peace, and we have heard no more of violence, offending the British spirit of the people by saying they would refuse to drink the Queen's health. (Loud and continued cheers.) We have heard no more of these seditious sentiments flouted in the eyes of the people, who are loyal to the Throne and Constitution—loyal to the heart to the Queen, and loyal to the crown of every hundred of the whole population. (Cheers.) And because the peace has been preserved—are we to be told forthwith that this measure was not wanted, that the very precautions which had tended to preserve the peace and the character of the country are nonsense and discreditable to the authors of them?

THE LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.
(Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 17.)

Whatever may be the result of the action it is proposed to commence next November against the directors of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., it is most desirable that the question involved in them should be settled one way or another.

What this question is it may be worth while to state once more. When the case was last before the courts most people had the fact of their ruinous end; but the fact is, a year and a half ago, and only a director of a shareholder can be expected to remember them with equal freshness at this distance of time.

Down to the year 1868 the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. had realized very large profits. Owing to various circumstances, however, it then ceased to do so, and in 1865 the only choice left to the partners was to get new capital or to wind up the business. It was accordingly determined to convert the firm into a company with limited liability, with a body of directors consisting of three of the old partners and four new members. The Gurneys made a perfectly clean breast of it to the new partners. They admitted that since 1859 the concern had not only ceased to bring in any profits, but had been carried on at an enormous loss, and was then virtually insolvent. The new directors, they knew, that Overend, Gurney, and Co. had once made \$200,000 a year, and had still the reputation of making it. They trusted, therefore, that the introduction of fresh capital would put the concern on its legs again, and in this hope they seem to have been disappointed to the fact that they were taking a dividend of upwards of \$2,000,000, and, moreover, paying \$200,000 for the permission to do so. It was a hazardous venture, but considering the commercial reputation inherited by the new company, it was not necessarily a ruinous one. Speculations conducted on a grand scale usually involve a proportionate amount of risk, and

there are always men to be found for whom this combination has great attractions. If the directors had been dealing with their own money, there would have been nothing in the transaction to call for any special censure.

It unfortunately happened, however, that they were not dealing with their own money. The new capital was to be raised by shares of \$50 each, and these shares were to be offered to the public at large. Between the Gurneys and the actual purchasers there had been perfect fairness. The latter knew the whole risk they were running, and they did not shrink from it. It was obviously impossible to exhibit the same praiseworthy candour towards the shareholders by whose aid the purchase money was to be found. Ordinary investors like a concern which looks well on paper if it looks well nowhere else, and accordingly the directors proceeded, as a matter of course, to compose a prospectus in which the future profits of the company were stated. The prospectus stated that the business was well worth the \$200,000 paid for the good-will, that the shareholders taking it on these terms could not fail to realize a highly remunerative return, that the sellers guaranteed the company against any loss on the assets and liabilities transferred, and the deed of covenant in relation to the transfer of the business might be inspected at the solicitor's office. Every one of these statements was, in one way or another, misleading and designed to mislead. The business was not worth the money paid for the good-will; indeed, as it turned out, it would have been a ruinous purchase if there had been no pecuniary consideration at all. The guarantee of the Gurneys was illusory; since in the first place it was insufficient, amounting to only \$100,000, and in the second place it was not binding on the directors. The shareholders of \$2,000,000, and in the next place, it was left under the control of the owners and subject to all the risks of their insolvency. The deed of covenant left for inspection was only one of two which were executed in relation to the transfer, and the real nature of the negotiation only appeared on the face of the deed which was kept back.

After the failure of the new company the immediate question to be decided was, Who was liable to the depositors? The shareholders contended that only the directors were. They had been induced to take shares by false representations that the concern was profitable, whereas, in fact, it was utterly insolvent; and inasmuch as the directors were fully aware of the state of the case when they made these representations, they had been guilty of a fraud which vitiated the whole contract between them and the shareholders. On the other side the depositors it was urged that the directors had only expressed an opinion justified by the materials before them, and that the fact that this opinion was shown by the event to be a mistaken one did not make the expression of it fraudulent. This was the question which came before Vice-Chancellor Malins in the beginning of 1867. It was argued at great length and with great ability, and the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, delivered and obtained the entire concurrence of the public. Whether the directors had fraudulently misrepresented the facts did not appear to the depositors, and the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, delivered and obtained the entire concurrence of the public. Whether the directors had fraudulently misrepresented the facts did not appear to the depositors, and the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, delivered and obtained the entire concurrence of the public.

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"have thus occasioned the respondent a damage for which they owe him reparation." This is the precise question, which will be raised in our own courts this autumn. Whether the English law will be found to take the same view of the responsibility of directors as the French law, we will not venture to predict. But the interests of commercial morality imperatively demand that, if it does not do it, the omission should be remedied by further legislation on the subject.

CHINESE CONJURORS AND VENTRILOQUISTS.
(From Notes & Queries on China and Japan, for October.)

The most extravagant stories are propagated amongst the Chinese regarding the powers of their prestidigitateurs, who seem mostly to be a set of very low vagabonds, scarcely on a par with the barbers' tribe, to whom the art is forbidden.

One of these vagabonds, who came from the North and some friends hired one of these vagabonds to beguile a dull afternoon and thought his performances fell far short of what I had anticipated they were certainly amusing. After a little dexterous manipulation with two, four, and six balls, he produced a bundle of coarse foreign needles which he placed in his mouth, using his tongue, apparently, as a pin-cushion.

He then drew forth a ball of cotton which in a few seconds he drew forth with all the needles threaded. He performed several other minor tricks of the same nature as well as, but not better than, the average performance of itinerant jugglers at home, but the major portion of his performance consisted of ventriloquism, in which he certainly went beyond a bag.

Had seen in Europe a couple of men, apparently, of a couple of us to satisfy ourselves in the art. Upon its being returned to him he again held it out for a final search. One of the party was just inserting his hand when he drew back upon hearing the unmistakable squeak of the animal he most detested—a rat—at the bottom.

The ventriloquism was admirable, and the dexterous manner in which the conjuror gave the bag an appearance as if the animal was struggling inside it was less so. Suddenly, however, it was evident. This was followed by a similar performance in which a bird, a cat, and a small dog took the place of the rat, the effect in each case being perfect, though the cat was a less interesting subject than the others. The final *chef d'œuvre* was a ventriloquist family standing behind a screen, the performer, the conjuror, and the animal he most detested—a rat—at the bottom.

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Miscellaneous.

**THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.**

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.D.S.

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The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

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APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions from the Coast of China, and from the Japan Islands; also giving the names of Chinese Words occurring in China Sailing Directions; and also a Table stating of places on the Chinese and new Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from those constantly among the foreign merchants in Hongkong." These for calculating the prices of dollars or pence have been copied from more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Leoussier, Esq., last section of the same chapter on "Weights in Bullion," has been prepared furnished for the Guide by Patrick Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bazaar at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchange and movement of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions here reprinted from the 'China Mail' With short interruptions, the coast Singapore to Hakodadi are all described; and for the Chinese coasts, the directions have been improved by the information of the Chinese captains for the most important places could be ascertained."

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